MEXICO.

Maximilian's Great Financial Distress.

France to Pay Him Five Hundred Thousand France a Month for Urgent Expenses.

The Austrian and Belgian Troops to be Paid by France.

Important Decrees Issued by Maximilian.

Military Conscription and Regulation of Taxation.

The Hon. R. D. Owen on the Mexican Question.

By the arrival of the Corsica at this point we are in receive of papers from the City of Mexico up to June 16.
We take from them the following official documents. PROOFS TO VERA CRUZ-OCCUPATION OF MATAMOROS.

TROOPS TO VERA CRUZ—OCCUPATION OF MATAMOROS.

NEW-OBLEASS, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

The sieamer Pezano, from Bagdad on the 26th of June, has arrived at Brashear City.

The steamers Halcombe and Eugenie, with two schoners, containing Gon. Olivera and staff, together with about 1,000 persons, consisting of troops, Government officials, women and children, crossed the bur of the Rio Grande on the 26th, bound to Vera Cruz.

Gen. Escobedo occupied Matamoros on the evening of the 25th of June, with 2,000 men.

Matamoros was remarkably quiet and orderly.

Galveston. Thursday, July 5, 1866.

Maismores was remarkably quiet and orderly.

Gatveston, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

Maismores dates of the 3d inst. are received.
Carvejal will issue an address saying his troops are naked and hungry, and that he expects the citizens of Matamores will contribute \$100,000 to their relief, thus relieving him of the necessity of levying a loan.
Carvejal is about going to look after a specie train.
Juntus has been sent for to reestablish his government

Matamoras.

The Liberals are now confident of capturing Mon-

Great confidence exists in the passage of the Loan bill by the United States Congress.

Matemoros is unusually quiet. MAXIMILIAN'S FINANCIAL DISTRESS-HE WILL RECEIVE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRANCS A MONTH FROM

FRANCE FOR HIS MOST UNGENT EXPENSES-THE AUSTRIAN AND BELGIAN TROOPS TO BE PAID BY WASHINGTON, Friday, July 6, 1868. Letters from Vera Cruz, dated the 21st uit., were

red to day in this city and, emanating from trustworthy ea contain the intelligence that Gen. Its sine had mais reconst with Maximilian by which the latter would from the Frunch Chest 500,000 france every month, for his treat expenses, besides having his Austrian and Belgian paid by the Frunch Government. THE CONFEDERATE COLONY AT CORDOVA.

The confederate colony at corpova.

The colony at Cordova has suffered a serious inferruption at the hands of Liberals or robbers, it is not known which but His Excellency Marsial Bisariae has given such orders as will, it is believed, secure the settlers in future against similar attacks. We are glast to loarn that the colonies them selves have also formed an organization for self-defense, and while from the limited number who are thus organized, the protection afforded will not be as perfect as could be wished, yet, with the assistance of the military, it is thought that it will be effective for the future.

We are glad to learn from those of our countrymen who have lately had business to transact with His Excellency Sr. Somera Minister of Fomento, in relation to immigration, that there is as much sativity in the acquisition and surveys of the Government, that the policy of encouraging immigration is exceedly athered to, and that many and very desirable lands have recently been obtained for that purpose. Messrs Robert Laurence, Hardeman and McCoustand have been employed to make extensive surveys, and stready there are several efficient parties in the field engaged in this operation.

Important Imperial Decrees.

REGULATION OF TAXATION. an, Emperor of Moxico, having heard our

Maximilian, Emperor of Stockers, invising the factor of Sensol of Ministers, we decree:

Article 1. Direct taxes on real estate, in town or country, hall be colloated in proportion to its production or iceome obely, and not in proportion to the amount of capital invested.

Article 2. The quots of taxaxion will be the sixil part of the ret income of such property, when situated in the city, so the serenth when situated in the country, and it must be paid a three installments, each in advance, viz. one-third in the first ten days of dangary, one-third in the first ten days of day, and the remaining third in the first ten days of September of each year.

er of each year.
Article 3. To ascertain the net income, the rent which the reporty ought to produce shall be taken for such, deducting, case it is situated to the city, 15 per cent on "houses of the sighborhood" (cases de vecindad) and 10 per cent on all

Article 4. By houses of the neighborhood for the purposes of the preceding articles are to be understood, those which

of the preceding articles are to be understood, those which contain more than three icumans, within the same extrance or waterior deor, not in luding rooms which have separate entrances from the circet (accessorias). Houses not embraced in this description will not be taken as houses of the neighborhood (cases de vecinitad.)

Article 5. The income which city real estate should produce is the amount of money for which it is rested, and if not rented at the time, the amount for which it has rented.

Article 6. In cases where the proprietor is the occupant of the property, an equitable sum shill be fixed upon, which shall serve instead of the rent as a basis of taxation.

Article 7. This tax being levied directly upon the property no subjecting will be taken into consideration, the property heing taxed solely on the rent he receives from the tenant with whom he deals.

heing taxed solely on the rent he receives from the tenant with whom he deels.

Article 8. The net income of property in the country which is rented at the time, or which has been rented the next preceding year, will be the total amount of the rent.

Article 9. Where such property in the country is either not actually rented at the time, or has not been rented the year next preceding, the net income shall be taken to be what romains to the proprietor of the total proceeds, after deducting the expenses of cultivation, harvesting and procervation.

Article 10. The proprietor shall file in the register's office a declaration of the amount of the net income thus ascertamed, but the office, when the amount is the declaration appears too small may estimate it now, and for the purpose may require the proprietor to admit to examination his book balances and other documents culculated to throw light upon the trush.

Article 11. Country real estate shall be understood to mean all land, with or without a house, within or without the lines of a poblisacion on which any species of agriculture is carried on for purpose of profit.

of a poliacion on which any appears of agriculture is carried as for purpose of profit.

Article 12. Hacicanian producing metals, sait, or sugar, will be taxed hise the country property just above mentioned.

Article 13. The property designated in the following classification will be above exempt from taxation:

1. National property.

2. Municipal property occupied gratis in the municipal service.

Cruses.

3. Pa'sces of archbishops, hishops and houses of curates not belonging to private unitvaluals.

4. Temples of any worship whatsoever, and the houses appearanting, inhabited gratis by its ministers, recognized by

apportaining, inhabited gratis by its ministers, recognized by the State.

5. Those occupied gratis by establishments of public beneficance or instruction which do not belong to individuals who receive reat for them. Ideal estate belonging to a private individual who receives rent for it, though it should be occupied for the public service or ecclesiastical purposes or those of instruction or beneficeace, will nevertheless be subject to

6. Edifices occupied gratuitously by civil or ecclesiastical corporations authorized or tolerated by the State.

7. Lands or edifices which by special law here been exempted from taxation for a limited time while within the time of fulfilling the conditions annexed by the law of the ex-

chiption.

Article 14. When the owner of an estate acknowledges, by a special hypothecation of the same, a sum of money for which he must pay interest, whether by installments, irregular deposits, or in, any other mode whatsoever, the said owner shall pay for tax the sixth or seventh part of the rent according to its being fown or country property; but he shall discount to him entitled to receive said interest an equal amount to that which her health have noted.

have paid. de 15. Ail exceptions hitherto made in favor of capitalists. Ail exceptions hitherto made in favor of capitalists.

A Article 15. All exceptions hitherte made in favor of capital are hareby revoked, and the proprietors will pay the tax, devoting thereto one-eith of their income from this course; this wacture devoted here-tofore to benefice see, public instruction its autional or namicipal treasury, religious endowments, or any other object formerly wreepted.

Article 16. No judge nor anthority nor public functionary ability of the proprietor of the registration of memorial, nor shall any notary public or clerk authenticate any document relative to the rigids which any owner may claim to exercise unless he can show a receipt for the payment of his taxes as above presented up to the latest date. When produced the original receipt with he returned to the owner, after having appended to the memorial or authentication a simple copy of the same, certified to be correct by the judge, authority, or notary public. Article 17. As soon as the tax ordained by this decree shall go into operation in any place, all former laws for the taxation of real estate are thereby repealed, except that of the 30th of April, for the draining of Mexico and the mannicipal laws.

Article 18. The tax tor the draining will continue to be collected as at present, vix. 1-10 of one per cent.

Given in Mexico, May 56, 1966.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: Having held our Council

Attities is. The tax for the drainage will continue to be col-cited as at present, viz. 1-10 of one per cent. Given in Mexico, May 56, 1966. Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico: Having held our Council f Ministers, we decree: Article 1. All cultivated lands in the country will pay annu-illy, besides the tax on their sampal production, a half real for wery 35, 112 metres square, or 50,000 varas square, contained a the whole of their area. Article 2. The cultivated lands whose area does not amount a 50,000 varas square, will pay a half real, whatever their ex-sut.

citicle 3. In the contemplation of the preceding articles, achieled lands in common, and all rural cultivated lands of creations, communities and purelies which have not been used to private appropriation by virtue of the law of 26th 1856, and which have the character of being legitimately essed in common in conformity to the law cited. The common in conformity to the law cited. The common in conformity to the law cited. The common is conting the control of the common control in the control in the common control in the control in the

The lands placed at the disposal of the Minister of lomento for alternation on account of the Minister same te analysis of the same te analysis of the foreign that the same te analysis of the foreign and the same terms of the territory in which they find the except so located, shall be exempt from this tax.

Article 9. In order to be entitled to the exemption referred to the preceding article it will be required.

1. To present the Minister of Fourento with a formal map of the estate of which the lands placed at the disposition of the Minister form a part.

the Minister form a part.

2. On the said map the lands placed at the disposal of the Minister must be distinctly and definitely delitosited.

Article 10. This tax intat be paid every six months in advance, and it will go into operation on the date of its publica-Given in Mexico, 96th May, 1866.

State of the Builrond Enterprises.

The Minister of Fomento has addressed to His The Minister of Fomento has addressed to His Majesty the Emperor a report relative to the railroads now being executed and for which concessions have been made by the Government. We give below the translation of this report, and of the letter accompanying it.

Sing. I have the honor to lay before your Majesty a report of the actual state of the railroad enterprises of the Empire. This report embraces only the most essential points concerning the situation of the concessions. Your Majesty can easily by this short account know what has been already done, and what can be expected.

But if your Majesty should desire more details, I shall have great satisfaction in obeying your Majesty's sovereign orders. I remain, with profound respect, your Imperial Majesty's refy obedient servant.

Mexico 5th June, 1856.

I remain, with protound respect, your Imperial Mejosity's very obedient servant.

Mexico. 5th June, 1856.
The relirond from Mexico to Vera Cruz, granted to the Imperial Company, is now being constructed, and it is probable that in next September the railrond will commence its operations from this ceptient to Fuebles.

The length of the privilege is sixty five years, and the shares which are held by the Government will be in proportion to these which preduce the additional 5 per cent established in favor of the Company by decreeded by apparent force.

The line from Vera Cruz to Paebla by Jaiapa granted to Don Ramon Zaogrointz, is now being constructed. Already five kilometres are finished. The length of the private is 75 years; the cost is \$6,300 the kilometre, repayable to the Government with interest of 6 per cent. The concession will be annolled if that line is not finished by the 1st of January, 1808, or if the work as suspended for three months.

The line from Mexico to Chalco, granted to Don Francisco Arbeu and Company, is finished as for as San Angel, and the work will be continued as far as Tialpam. The length of the concession is indefinite, and the Government possesses 200 shares of \$1,000.

The works on the line from Vera Cruz to Medellin are going on and in a regular state of service. The duration of the

Company is 79 years and the Government represents 1,500 shares of \$100.

The evy realroad in Vera Cruz is in operation.

The line from Tacabaya to Mexico is in operation, and the Imperial Company, who intely obtained a concession of it, are making on it important repairs.

The line from Mexico to Toluca is granted to Mr. Saavage. The plans have been presented, but the works were stopped a few days after having been commenced. The deration of the concession is 50 years and the Government will represent 1,500 shares as soon as the capital of 20,000 picsures will be subscribed. The privilege will be declared unl. if the line is not finished by the 2th of July, 1867.

The line from Mexico to Tuxpam is granted to Morales, Montenegro and Company. The ongineers are now making the plans. The duration of the privilege is 50 years. The concession will be null if the plans and the reconnoisances of the line are not presented by the 30th December, 18-9. The grantees have not operation by the 30th December, 18-9. The grantees have not greated to cause this be done immediately. The line of Merida to Celestum, granted to Don Manuel Arriganaga and Company. They have presented the plans of the line. This privilege will be annualled if the relivand is not finished by the end of 1558.

The line from Merida to Progress. The privilege is snaulled,

nished by the end of 1868. The line from Merida to Progress. The privilege is annualled,

finished by the end of 1992. The privilege is annulled, the grantees not having fulfilled the prescribed conditions. The line from Mexico to Crautitian is granted to D. Luis Binel. The plans of the line have been presented. The duration of the concession is 29 years. Authority had been previously granted him to commune the line in the direction of Tishispantia. The privilege will be antuiled in case the line is not finished by the 6 n of April, 1868.

The city railroad of Mexico, granted to D. Corlos Arnaux, is not yet commenced, but the concession is not annulled. Its duration is 36 years, and the privilege will be annulled, if four thousand eight hundred metres are not constructed and worked before the 17th of January, 1868.

The city railroad from Puebla, granted to MM. Kemball Keith and Company, is not yet commenced. The duration of the concession is 50 years, and the privilege will be annulled if the clauses of the contract are not fulfilled, if the works are not commenced by the 3d of December, 1876, and if at least four kilometres are not constructed by the 3d of August, 1847.

The line from Puebla to the Pacific by Mitamoros Isucar and the Valley of Arcron, granted to M. Ramon Zangraniz, Nums Boundebes and Jules Zieuler. The plans are not yet commenced. The duration of the privilege is 75 years, and it will be annulled if the line of Paciba to Matamoros Isucar is not finished by the 1st of January, 1879.

The line from San Luis Potosit to Tamerin is authorized by

will be simulted if the line of Puchla to Matemoros Issuear is not finished by the lat of January, 1829.

The line from San Luis Potesite Tamesin is authorized by the knajesty; but the publication of the concession has not yet been made, in consequence of the non-rayment of the deposit money, a parment which ought to be immediate, and with which the grantee D. Eusehio Soler is occupying himself. The line of the Rancheria de la Zanja to the halo de Petacalo Guerrero is in the same State as the preceding.

The concession of the railrand from Paso del Macho to Puchla his remained null and without effect.

Maxico, this June, 1866.

Maxiv, 4m June, 1866.
Sub-Secretary de Fomente ad interium
FRANCISCO JUMINITZ (L'Estafette).
ORDER OF A CONSCRIPTION.

ORDER OF A CONSERPTION.

By order of the Government measures have been taken in reference to a partial conscription, according to the law of the dist of November, which institutes conscription, the basis of the military organization of Europe.

The following is the circum which this Prefectura hawpub-

shed: Prefectura Polities of the District of the Valley of Mexico. Maxico, June 6, 1866.
The Ministry of Gobernacion, under date of yesterday has Addressed to tails Fredectura the following communication:
His Majesty the Emperor has decided that in accordance with
articles as and 12th of the law of the lat of November, 1965,
the partial conscription on the terms therein prescribed shall
be proceeded with—this conscription is desired to call into
service a certain number of man, necessary to the reorganization of several companies. The following is the basis deformined on:

nined on:
On Nunday, the 15th of July of the present year, a draft for
2,300 men will take place in the capital of the district of the
Valley of Mexico and in the capitals of the districts of Puebla and Querétare.

2. The City of Mexico will farnish 1,449 men, Puebla 1,543.

2. The City of Mexico will fairned the from the general consumed Querietare 345.

3. The said towns will be exempted from the general conscription, which will soon take place throughout the Empire. The draft will take place in accordance with the provisions of the law of the lat of November, 1865.

I have the henor to communicate this to your Excellency, in order that the necessary orders may be transmitted to the respective authorities, according to the decision of his Majesty, and to request that you will send me a copy of these orders, for the information and action, if necessary, of the Ministry under

charge.
The Minister of Gohernation.
(Signed) SALMAR HARROUL (L'Estafette.)

Our Relations to the Mexican Republic. LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

The Washington Chronicle contains a letter from the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, reviewing at length the Mexican question. Mr. Owen proposes to consider "what things we may justly and safely do to aid in rescuing a neighboring people who have been overborne by foreign aggression in their efforts to establish among themselves the principles of constitutional liberty; and what things it is more prudent, for the present, to refrain from doing," He is delighted with the dispatch addressed on February 12, 1866, by Mr. Seward to the French Minister, and calls it "a brilliant example of the steel hand under the velvet glove—worthy of his reputation in its best days, and of the great country for which he spoke."

The positions taken by Mr. Seward are thus summarized by Mr. Owen: Hon. Robert Dale Owen, reviewing at length the Mexican

by Mr. Owen:

1. The Republican Government of Mexico is recognized by
the United States as the Government of the recolors choice.

2. The Empire was imposed on Mexico by force, against the

ill of the people.

3. The United States deny the right of any foreign power reliefy to impose a monarchy on any established resulting.

4. The United States will never recognize the so-called Em-

4. The United States where the period of Mexico.
5. The French troops are to be immediately withdrawn in good faith, and without any attempt before their withdrawal to consolidate Imperial institutions in Mexico.
6. We make no stipulation or condition contingent on such withdrawal, except that we will abide by the principle of non-

withdrawa, except that we will shide by the principle of non-intervention.

7. In agreeing to abide by the principle of non-intervention we are to be understood as stipulating only this—that when the French withdraw we will ourselves respect the self-established sovereignty and independence of Mexico.

All these propositions Mr. Owen condully approves, and he thinks that if our Secretary of State has erred, it has been "on the side of extreme forbearance." "An error on that side, in future, he thinks may lead to serious, even mad consequences." He refers to a speech made in the French Legislative Body on the Mexican question by Baron David, one of the most prominent members of the Imperial party. The Baron essumed these positions:

1. That our assertion of the Monroe doctrine is no law to foreign Powers.

1. That our sacration is the most of the from Mexico the foreign Powers.
2. That we have no right to exclude from Mexico the monarchical form of Government there set up by France.
3. That France will not allow her work in Mexico to be arbitrarily overthrown.
4. That the United States do not really intend to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. Their declarations on the subject are mere tidle words; forms of speech peculiar to American diplomacy; intended by their temerity to tickle the national car.

diplomacy, intended by their temerity to tickle the national car.

As this speech of Baron David remained without any remarks or disclaimer on the part of the Government, Mr. Owen thinks they may be accepted as a semi-official statement. He looks upon it as an unmistakable proof of the bad faith of the French Emperor, and takes ground that the United States should act in favor of Mexico if the French should not withdraw their whole contingent during the current year. He argues that the Mexicans fully deserve our aid, and that it is our right and our interest to grant it. He pleads in particular, in behalf of the Mexican loan, and infers that the aid extended by us may lead to a modification of our boundary on the Pacific, which "is an object almost of national necessity," for "we need Lower California, the mouth of the Colorado, and, east of the Guif, a small triangle, running back to Arizona; or possibly, (if it can be had, is line from Guay-amas, on the eastern shore of the Guif, eastwardly to the Rio Granda."

In conclusion, Mr. Owen thus endorses the substance of the propositions submitted by him:

considered wild and unapproprieted, and the arms of the act. Is, in spirit, incompatible with the position assumed by us and unitstration will recognize to take the property of the company of the compa

THE PROJECT FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES TO THE UNITED STATES-DAMAGE BY THE PENIAN RAID-POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribone.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 6, 1866. The bill introduced into Congress to establish conditions for the admission of these Provinces into the Union has aroused an angry feeling in Government circles. The bill is looked upon as a bid to the Provinces to throw off their allegiance to Greet Britain, and join in what is termed here the political confusion of the United States. The

feeling is against any such step.

The Commissions appointed to ascertain the damage done in the late raids of the Fenians report that in the East it will amount to from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and in the

West to from \$6,000 to \$10,000. The debate on the constitutions of the local legislatures may come off to-night. It has been deferred in couse-

quence of the Government not being ready.

ANOTHER PENIAN OUTRAGE. The following, headed "Dastardly Outrage-Firing from an American Barge-Supposed to be at British

Firing from an American Barge—Supposed to be at British Soldiers"—is from The Torento Leader of the 5th instant:

[By Special Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent]

FORT EIRE, Wednesday, July 4, 1896.

About noon to-day several shots were areal from a barge full of men in the dress of United States soldiers, as they were proceeding along the Eric Canal in tow of a tug. The Fentian and United States flars were housted side by side, but the latter was lowered just before the outrage was committed. One ball struck the house of the Roy. Mr. Greenham, It is supposed that the shots were fixed at a train full of the Forty-seventh Regiment waiting at the main guard, as several balls were seen to strike the water short of this point.

NASSAU.

EXHIBITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY-

By the arrival of the steamship Corsica at this port yesterday we have advices from Nassau to the 2d inst. Nassau had been agitated by rumors of an intended inva-

sion of the island by the Fenians. The rumor originated with Mr. W. H. Stuart, the Deputy Inspector of Light-Houses. Mr. W. H. Stuart, the Deputy Inspector of Light-Houses, who, on his retern of Thursday, the 28th ult. from visiting the light-houses at Elbow Cay, stated that while at Hope Town he had been informed by Cept. Dorsett of the schooner Bahamian that when he left Key West about the 10th of June, the Fenians were making great preparations at Jacksonville for an approaching expedition, which, after making several inquiries, he (the Captain) concluded was intendent to proceed to toe Bahamas. The Nassex Guardian of the 20th of June mars. "The lapse of so many days without further intelligence, and any notice to the Government from the British Consul or authorities in Florica, causes the improbability of the project being persevered in."

zons also.

From the 8th to the 15th of June five schooners salled from Rieuthere and San Selvador for London with cargoes of pine-apples, amounting in the aggregate to 16,000 dozena.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION-THE CONSTITUTION ALITY OF THE BILL SUSTAINED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 6, 1865. An important decision has been rendered by Judge Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, under the Civil Rights bill. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:

Dr. A. H. Somers of Rockville, Montgomery County, It: A. H. Somers of Rockville. Monigomery County, con-mitted an assault upon a colored man in the sitests of Rock-ville, beating him very severely. The colored man's wife are out a warrant before a Jastice of the Peace against Somer-on which he was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate. The counsel of Dr. Somers agreed that the warrant was idea; under the lows of Maryland, contending that no negro of mulatto could be a competent witness against a white server. The Justice decided that said State Law had been shrought-and superceded, and was null and vold under the Cvill Right bill, and required the accused to give ball to answer at its Circuit Court. This Somers refused and he was committee.

Marine Disasters.

Rosmas Friday July 6, 1886.

The schooner Cerco Gordo, from Philadeiphia with coal, for Haverhill, got ashore on the rocks below the 'Piers' on the 4th inst., and will be a total loss. Part of her cargo will be saved.

The United States mail steamer Wester: Metropolis, Capt. Saunders, which left New-York on June 28, for Bremein, pat into this port this afternoon in distress. Her mails have been landed and will be returned to New-York. She will receive some necessary repairs before proceeding. Eastroyat, Me. Friday, July 6, 1866.

The brig L. L. Wadsworth went ashore in a thick fog last night on the south-west point of the Wolves. It is feared she will be a total loss.

The Philadelphia Firemen.

Bosros, Friday, July 6, 1868.

The William Penn Fire Company returned from Salem this morning, and left for Philadelphia at 2:30 p. m. Officers and membere express themselves delighted with their excursion.

JULY 5.—Odd-Feilows' Hall, the most magnificent building in this city except the St. Charles Hotel, was destroyed by fire last night. The building, including furniture, was valued at \$300,000; insurance, \$5,000.

The Masonic brotherhood have off-seed the use of their rooms to accommodate the Lodges of Old-Fellows.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

JULY 5.—All the buildings on the north side of Main-st., in this place, from the barns attached to Sterns's Hotel to J. Suithfil's house, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss from \$55,000 to \$100,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CINCINNATI.

JULY 6.—The double brick house on Vine-st. Hill, occupied by S. S. Carpenter and D. Wheeler, was destroyed by fire on t.e 4th inst. Loss \$15,000.

LAWRINCEBURG, IND.

The total loss by the fire at Lawrenceburg, Ind., will reach \$100,000. Twenty-one buildings were destroyed, covering an area of nearly two acres.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-ST.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-ST.

At 14 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire was disovered in the attle of No. 366 Greenwich-st., occapied as a dwelling by John O'Donnell, on the second floor, and as a dwelling by John O'Donnell, on the second noor, and as a liquor store on the first floor. The third floor was occupied by Michael Constantine. The upper part of the building was burned out. Less on building about \$400. Insured. The loss of Mr. Constantine will amount to about \$400. No insured on the Donnell's loss, by water, will be about \$400. Not insured. The bakery of John Haws, No. 368, was slightly damaged. Insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from defaulting day.

THE FIELD.

METAMORA VS. HARLEM, JR. On the morning of July 4, a match game was played between the Metamora and Harlem, ir., Base Ball Clubs at the grounds of the latter at Mount Morris, resulting in a signal victory for the Harlem, Irs. The score was, Metamora, 44; Harlem, Jr., 94. [By Telegraph.]

THE CONNECTICUT CHAMPIONSHIP. HARTFORD, July 6 .- The fourth game for the base hall championship of the State was played in Waterbury yesterday between the Waterbury Club and the Charter Oaks of this city, resulting in an overwhelming defeat of the former.

The score of the former was 5 and of the latter 25. Time of game one hour and 50 minutes. The game was witnessed by

Notice.-The New-Haven Steamboat Company ask all persons receiving freight by their hoats to remove it from the dock at once, as the wharf is temperarily uncovered since the gre which concurred their freight-hopes.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1866. SINGULAR SUICEDE.

> A Sentone Woma, 7 Bhoun Herself Through the Beart-Remarks ble Story of Betropoliting marats-Atteged Lib reeny, Attempted Hours-

cide, and Final Self. D. *truction. At 94 o'clock yesterday morn, ug a young wom named E'cover A Junea, called at the seadance of Dr. August Van Freek, No. 447 Secondary, and des, out to see him. She was informed that she could not see him, but as sae in sisted upon entering, the door was all mmed in her face. The then took from her dress pooket a small single-barreled plated, placed the murrle to the center of her breast, just below to serious bone, and fired, the ball passing into and lodging in the best? Without attering a word, the unfortunate young woman senk down upon the step on which she was standing

in a state of insensibility.

The action was witnessed by several persons, and an alarm was at once given. In a short time Roundsman Leary, ac-companied by Officers Winship and Wilson of the Eighteenth conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. On reaching that institution was found to be quite extinct, death having been caused by internal hemorrhage.

From statements made by Sorgeant Banfield and Officer

Young of the Eighteenth Precinct, it would appear that on the morning of the 23d ult the deceased called at the Station-House, evidently laboring under a high state of excitement. Approaching the desk, she asked Sergeant Banfield, who was in command at the time, if he wished to arrest a thief. He replied in the affirmative, and the visitor, who, it was easy to perceive, was a lady of outture and refinement, replied that she was pointed to say that the thirf was none other than her previously stolen a gold watch, valued at \$40, from Mrs. Mina Zeiss of No. 266 East Tonth st., with whom herself and husband had boarded for nearly one year and a half proceding the theft. On being questioned further, she stated that she had intended to have the Doctor arrested for bigamy, he having lately married another woman. She further informed the Sergeant that she had been legally married to the Dector, as she could prove, and that they had lived together with Mrs. Zeiss as man and wife. During that interval a child was born, but lived only six weeks. About a month before the morning on which she related the story to the Sergeant, she stated that Von Frech informed her that he had never procured a logal divorce from his first wife, and he was apprehensive that she might discover the fact of his second marriage and te him. Therefore he thought it would be better for her (the deceased) to go to Boston, where she he could so arrange matters here that she might return with safety to himself. Believing all the statements she made the proposed trip, and remained in Boston until she re-ceived information from a sure source that Von Frech was about to marry another woman, to whom he had been very arriving here on the same day on which she called at the had been already consummated. Whether she had an interview with the Doctor on her arrival, does not appear; but, on becoming convinced of the fact that he was married, she went

At the conclusion of the statement, Sergeant Banfield called up Officer Young, and directed him to accompany the ludy to No. 403 Second-ave., where the doctor was then boarding, and arrest nim. Accompanied by the lady the officer proceeded thither and catered the doctor's apartment. The lady at once proceeded to the mantle, and taking up a pistol which lay there, aimed it at the doctor and pulled the trigger. The weapon failed to explode, and before she could repeat the exper-ment it was suatched from her by the officer. The doctor of the field to the house-top, but was pursued and arrested by Officer Young, and the party then returned to the station house. Arrived there, the prisoner and the lady had along private conversation, at the conclusion of which the lidy in-formed the Sergeant that all the charges she had made against at him. The Sergeant was accordingly forced to discharge the prisoner, which he did, first reprimanding the lady severely for her action in the case. She declared that she was satisfied with the explanation made by the prisoner, and that satisfied with the expansion many the present of the sta-tion-house together. It would appear, however, that the promises of the doctor were not fulfilled, for the next day (the 24th nit.) she called at the Essex Market Police Court, and procured a warrant for his arrest from Justice Mansfield. This was served by Officer Crofut, of the Court Squad. on the following day, and the prisoner was brought before Justice Shandley, then presiding. As the complaint only bore the signature of one witness (the complainant) and the law declares there must be two, the counsel for the defense moved that the complaint be dismissed, and this was accordingly done by the

against him, for stealing the article mentioned above.

mentioned abore was somally stolen from Mrs. Zess, and after the arrest of the Doctor it was returned to the owner in attempted to see the Doctor several times, but on each octhat yesterday morning she repaired to the residence of the Doctor with the intention of shooting him in the presence of his wife, but failing to obtain admittance, in a fit of desperation turned the weapon upon herself with the result chronicled

fration of the South and was on one or two occasions arrested by Gen. L. C. Baker for baving furnished information fusion of light brown, curly hair. Her deportment was very lady-like, and her conversation was that of a person of oul wealthy. Since her rupture with the Doctor she has been boarding with Mrs. Margaret Kelly at No. 429 Second-ave. Coroner Gamble was notified to hold an inquest, but owing to the absence of important witnesses, decided to postpone it

Dr. John Beach made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found a pistol-shot wound a little to the left of the edian line, penetrating through the sternum at the cruciform cartilage; its course was upward and to the left, fracturing the liver, tearing open the right auricle of the heart, and wounding the upper edge of the spicen; the ball was found between the vertebra and cardine ortfice of the stomach; death

was caused by internal hemorrhage. Dr. August Von Frech is a native of Germany, aged 40 years, and has always borne a good name in the profession. He denies having married the deceased, but admits that they lived

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BODY OF A MAN FOUND WITH ITS THROAT CUT-PROBABLE MURDER.—A beatman, named Thomas Shes, residing at No. 38 Scammell St., New-York, about 1 o'clock restorday morning found the body of a man floating in the East River, and towed it to the foot of North Second-st., E. D. On examination it was found that deceased had a deep wound of two or three inches on his throat, commencing at the left ear. He is about 35 years of age, with saudy hair and whiskers, dressed in black frock coat, plaid pants, gray vest, callee shirt, Congress gaiters, gray undershirt and gray socks. In his pockets were three red musin handkerchiefs, two brass keys, a piece of paper written in German characters, and a tailor's measure. The body had been but a short time in the water. Coroner Smith ordered a post mortem examination, which was made by Dr. Creamer in the afternoon, when it appeared that the wound was not in itself sufficient to cause death, and may have been inflicted after death. The man, Shea, who found the body was a principal witness in the celebrated Riker's Island murder case. Coroner Smith (who was erroneously reported in a local paper absent in Phiasdelphia) will hole an inquest on the body to-day, if he can obtain all the witnesses he has issued warrants for. The body has not yet been identified. Any information needed by the friends of deceased can be obtained by applying at the Forty-fifth Procinct Station-House, Fourth-st., near Grand, E. D. wound of two or three inches on his throat, commencing at

ACTION OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS-FIRE COM-PANIES DISBANDED .- The Board of Fire Commissioners of the Western District passed the following resolution at a recent

meeting:

**Remired, That the Chief Engineer be directed forthwith to lock up the houses of the following Fire Companies, until further notice of this Board, viz: Engine Company No. 19. Engine Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 6. House Company No. 6. House Company No. 6. House Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 6. House Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 7. House Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 6. House and Ladder Company No. 7. House Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 7. House Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 7. House Company No. 5. Engine Company No. 7. House Company No. 7. Engine Company No. 7. House Company No. 7. Engine Compa

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of a man was found in the water, at the foot of King at, yesterday. The deceased was about 40 years of age, had on a blue blouse, black pantalons, and califith boots. Coroner Lynch field an inquest and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. DESPERATE AFFRAY IN A DINING SALOON .- At 10 o'clock yesterday morning three men, named Samuel W. Free man, James Mallady, and Michael Ryan, entered the dining-

man, James Mailady, and Michael Ryan, entered the dining-saloon of James L. Fraser, at No. 186 Fulton-st, and soon commenced a quarrel with the proprietor. The bartender. Abial Switt, incurfered to protect his employer, when the en-tire party made a desperate assault upon them, during which they used a nistol, crowbar, and other weapons. The proprie-tor was shot in the abdomen, by James Mailaday, receiving a serrous wound. Swift was then hit upon the head, by Ryan, with a hammer, causing a severe wound. At the same time Presmal struck at Swift with a crowbar. Fortunately Swift caught the missile on a chair, which was shattered to pieces by the force of the blow. Hearing the noise occasioned by the row, officer Marsh, of the Second Precinct, entered the saloon and arrested the assuilants. Fraser was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the ball was extracted by the attendant surgeon. The prinoners were taken to the Tombs, where they were committed by Justice Dowling, to await the result of Preser's injuries. The wounds of Swift were dressed by the surgeon at the Tombs.

THE BEALTH OF THE CITY.

SIX CAN'T OF CHOLERA DURING THE PAST WEEK-FOUR PATAL-COMPLICATED CASS AT THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL-AS UNDERTAKER PROPERTIES BY A DEAD MAKE THE THROWING OF OPPARINTO THE LOW- BAY.

During the wack ending yesterday, twenty-two ; oster of supposed cholers were investigated by the sanitary officers of the Board of Health. Of this number, o's proved to

officers of the Board of Hearth. Of this number, All proved to be ensured for all these cases, whether generic are not, the presuises in which they occurred were thoroughly distributed.

CARR OF CHOLERA AT THE NEW FORE HOSPITAL.

Althory, 41 years of ago, named Lewis H. Farfair, became inebrated on the 3d inst, and fell into the river, from which he was recented and taken to the New York Hospital. After resuscitation he was attacked by delirium tremens, and while suffering from this result of his debauch was seized with cholera. At last accounts, though still slive, no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

An UNDERTABLE PRIGHTENED BY A DEAD MAY.

Automatic movements of persons dead of cholera are not in-

tained of his recovery.

AN UNDERTAILER PRIGHTENED BY A DEAD MAY.

Automatic movements of persons dead of choices are not infrequent, but they are well calculated to produce alarm in the ignorant. They occurred and were remarkably vicient is the case of James Hayward, who died day before yeaterday at the Westchester House after an illness of only five hours. When the patient had been dead nearly an hour, the undertaker who had been engaged to prepare the body for burial rushed from the room in a peroxyam of terror, orying "the man is alive, the man is moving." Police Surgeon Waterman was immediately called in and found the body undergoing those automatic movements so commen in cases of death from this disease. The dead man crew both deschold fists against his breast, then the arms straitened and again were drawn up, while the fingers pinched the shriveled skin, bonesth which the heart had ceased to pulsate. The cyclids is witched, the muscles contracted and relived as if the man were really alive; but they only served to verify what has long been known and to frighten the undertaker, who, although not unused to dead men, was not prepared to secept an invitation to a puglistic encounter with a calavor he was expected to bury. It is said that no post mortem movements of this kind were recorded in this city during the epidemic of 1819, and the present case caused no little alarm among those who became aware of the facts but were ignorant of its cause.

QUARANTINE EXPORT.

Under date of Jmy 6, Dr. D. H. Biased, Deputy Health Officer, reports all well on board the Hospitz Ship Falcon. The unisance, arising from throwing offail into the Lower Bay, seems to increase rather than dominish. The pilot boat E. F. Williams, No. 14, came in from sea yesterday morning, and reported that while in the Lower Bay at 9 a.m. she passed the steam barge that carrier dead cattle to Barren Island. The crew of the latter vesses were distributing entralls of animals and offail throughout the eartire researce to the sland, and

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEETING YESTERDAY APTERNOON-DISINFECTION BY PEVER CONTAGION-DOINGS OF THE SANITARY

PEVER CONTAGION—DOINGS OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon in the Police Court Room, President Jackson S. Schultz occupying the chair, and all the members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved OHDERS ISSUED.

The SECRETARY, in the absence of Attorney Bliss, presented 500 general orders, 427 special orders, 94 final orders, 29 orders re-issued without modification after the premises had been reinspected, and 100 final orders that had been modified.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasur r, presented a number of bills, which were sudited and ordered to be paid. Mr. Bergen presented a bil from Mr. Fagin for \$183 for removing dead animals from the shore of Concy Island, which he said was about \$183 too much; also, a bill from John B. Denyse for \$155 for the same services, both of which were referred to Dr. Crains.

THE STATE EMIGRANT HOSPITAL The Secretary read a latter from the Secretary of the Board of Emigration, inviting the Board of Health to visit the State Emigrant Hespital on Ward's Island on the lith inst, at 14 p. m. The communication was filed and the invitation accepted. DISINFECTING BY STRAM.

cargo.

In discussing the question of allowing her to come into port, Dr. Parkers, speaking of y-flow fever, said; "The discusse cannot be taken by one person from another; but if a ship were brough there from a port infected with the discusse, the air confined in the hold, beneath the hatchways, was poison-ous, and a person who would expose himself to it would be in the same danger of taking the discusse as one living in a city where it cristed as an epidemic."

The ship was permitted to anchor in the stream, and discharge her cargo by lighters.

Calumnica Befuted. Six: A number of Northern as well as Southern public journals are indulging quite freely, just now, in maligning the characters and questioning the motives of those who are engaged in elevating the freedmen—in teaching them to be what very many most bitterly complain they are no

that is, honest, virtuous, industrious and intelligent. Two articles which have appeared in the papers of this recently have attracted my attention more especially they had any foundation in truth, I beg the privilege of laying pertions of the articles, together with the evidence of their

this city, by which it is credited to The Chicago Times. this city, by which it is credited to The Catcage Times.

"The massisse of Miss Sarah James, a New England school-marm-in Mobile, to a wealthy player immed Sames Jackson, will undoubtedly have a stimulating effect upon the New England school-marm-lement. At the present moment Mrs. Sarah Jones Jackson is probably the object of the great eavy of all or nearly all the spinsters east of the Green Mountains. The desire for positions South as school-marms will at once rise to fever heat.

"As for the general public, we think it will be undecided as to whether Jackson is more to be pitted for getting the school-marm than the school-marm is to be congratutated in getting the darkey. There is no doubt that she has done well; but how is it with the nices."

To ascertain the truth or falsehood of this article. I wrote to the officer in charge of this Bureau at Mobile, and received

the following reply: OFFICE SUPT. B. R. F. and A. L., DISTRICT OF MOBILE, ? MOBILE. Als., June 27, 1866.

Sin: Your communication of the 23d inst. was duly received and referred by me to E. C. Branch, esq., Sppt. of Ed. for this District, whose reply I transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obt. servt.. L. J. Whitting Capt. Act. Supt. To G. L. EBERHART, State Supt. F. S. Ga. Jone 27, 1866.

Capt. L. J. Whitting—Sir: In reply to your inquiry respecting "the Yanke school marm," Miss Sarah Jones, marrying a wealthy negro named Samuel Jackson, sllow me to say ac school marm" by that name has been connected with any achool under my charge; and I can find no person in the city knowing either Sarah Jozes or Samuel Jackson. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

Supt. of Education, South Alabams,

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph is responsible for the following

The teachers in Macon were sent out by the American Missionary Association; and, as some of them did not return home at the close of the schools, I, immediately upon reading the bove article, wrote to Mr. E. A. Barnes in regard to it, who replies that it is utterly and totally devoid of any foundation in truth; and, in regard to the invidious allusion to profit, he says

truth; and, in regard to the invidious allusion to profit, he says no toacher received a single cent in any shape or form for their own benefit; and, although the children wished to make them presents, the teachers dissuaded them from it, and told them if they had any money to spare, to appropriate it to the Association by which their schools were existanted.

To know that there are so many newspapers, and so many newspaper correspondents, as now afflict the country by pandering to a wicked, ignorant, and malevolent prejudice, must certainly be a matter of deep regret to all intelligent and tiberal minuted persons both North and South; and it is to be hoped that that portion of the press which prefers truth to faisehood, and which is earnessly and conscientiously laboring to elevate the downtrodden, to reclaim the victous to banish ignorance and sectional animosity and viadictiveness, and to suber in the day of good will and peace among men, will promptly and severely rebake all who originate or give currency to such shameful, invidious, and malignant fischools as those which we have herein recited.

State Supt. F. S. Ga.

Burcan of Refugees, Freedmen, Ac., Augusta, Ga., July 2, 1866.

Sin: The Trustees of Antioch College, at the

Proscription at Antioch College To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Commencement recently held there, refused to allow the only female candidate to read her graduation essay, solely because she were the "Reform (or short) Dress." This lady, the wife ahe wore the "Reform (or short) Dress." This lady, the wire of a respectable manufacturer, (a Mr. Dodds of Nenis in this State,) has for years (with her husband's cordial approval) worn this style of costume. Her apparel was considered no bar to her entering College and studying there for several years. It was well known that she intended to graduate in it, but no hint was dropped that freedom of choice in this particular would not be given her, till one hour before the commencement of the exercises; when she was informed that she would not be purmitted to take her part in the performances, clad as she was. It was impossible for her to make any other arrangements at such short notice, even if she had been willing to do so. Thus she was passed over, much to the surprise and disappointment of the andience, who were very anxious to hear her, and knew not the reason of her non-appearance. The Trustees, however, were willing to give her the diploma, but she declined to accept it under the oricumstances.

Both the Faculty and her class were opposed to this action of the Board, but they were immovable in their decision, and declined even to receive the protest of the other graduates.

This is, perhaps, a small matter; but I, for one, dislike the proacriptive spirit it shows.

Mrs. Dolds bears a high regulation, both for scholarly proficiency and moral character.

It is only fair to the citisms here to state that irrespective of any proference for her mode of dress, the conduct of the board is generally condemned.

EDWARD M. Richards. of a respectable manufacturer, (a Mr. Dodds of Xenia in this

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TUCKER-in this city, on Thursday, July 5, Jamima widow of the late Glulcon Tucker, in the Sist year of her a Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited

A Great Poet tells us that Love "shakes a thou

shakes."

Post-Office Notice, The Mails for Grest Britain and Coultent, via Queenstoth and Havre, per steemer ARAGO Ireland, via Queenstothe, per steemer CITY OF ROSTON, for the German States, via Hamburg, per steemer BAVARIS ARTURDAY, July 7, will close at this Office at 10:30 a. m., at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:38 a. Stations C and D, 7:45 a. m., Stations E and F, 7:30 a. m., Stations E and F, 7:30 a. m., Stations C and D, 7:45 a. m., JAMES KELLY, Postmas

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lungs and that numerous class of throat and bronchial affections will do well to purchase this book.

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